



Raising "Old Glory" at Fort Santa Cruz, Ladrones Islands. Reproduced from an illustration in "On to Manila."



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CROWDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Large Cities Unable to Meet the Demand for School Accommodations.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE OPENING

Numerical Supremacy of Girls in Chicago's High Schools—III-Paid Teachers—School Work Among Indians.

Notwithstanding the efforts made and the expenditure of vast sums of money, many of the large cities are unable to provide adequate school facilities for the rising generation. This is particularly true of Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. It is in a new condition. It has existed for several years back. But the number of children excluded from school for lack of room is not nearly as large as a year ago. In New York City eight new buildings materially relieved the crush for school accommodation. The new buildings provide for an addition of 45,000 children to the rolls, raising the total to 400,000, with a teaching force of 11,000 in the borough of Manhattan. Brooklyn's 181 schools opened with an attendance of 183,000, but the schools were not as crowded as last year, mainly because the attendance at the opening is not as high as in midwinter. By the February term six new buildings will be ready to accommodate the increased attendance.

In Philadelphia the demand for increased school facilities is vigorously voiced by the newspapers. The Board of Education appears unable to realize that growth in population requires proportionate growth in school facilities. There is no stinting of means for the purpose. The trouble is the means are used in less useful ways. In consequence of the mossback policy 7,000 children will be given only half time in school this year.

Features of Chicago Schools. Unfavorable weather cut down the opening attendance in Chicago public schools to 190,000. A few days later the attendance jumped to 220,000, an increase of about 10,000 over 1898. The opening of three new schools and the largely increased facilities of parochial schools practically absorbed the surplus of children in Chicago. But there is no room left for the usual winter increase, and should that come up to expectations half-time will be necessary in many schools. To meet the needs of next year the school board demands an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for new buildings.

The expense per pupil in Chicago last year was as follows: Elementary schools, \$2.25; night schools, \$8.94; high schools, \$5.98; normal schools, \$116.76, and schools for the deaf, \$96.74. Special studies cost per capita as follows: Music, 11 cents; physical culture, 56 cents; drawing, \$1.25; manual training, \$3.73; household arts, \$1.25.

It well that so many of their sisters receive so much more schooling? Do not the latter acquire tastes and ambitions and ideas of life unfitting them for the relation of marriage with the less cultivated young men?"

III-Paid School Teachers. In the latest published report of the superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania are the following remarkable statements:

With the maximum tax rate allowed by law the schools in some districts could not be kept open during six months. In others the salaries of teachers were altogether inadequate. For instance, one superintendent found that there were teachers in his county teaching for \$1 per year less than it cost the county on an average to keep one pauper. * * * The county here referred to is not a solitary instance. Taking for comparison the figures furnished by Cadwallader Biddle, secretary of the State Board of Education, showing the average cost of keeping a pauper at the different county homes in the state, and comparing these figures with the salaries paid to teachers in the school year 1896-1897, it is found that in more than a dozen counties there were teachers who received less per year than the average cost of maintaining a pauper. In a surprisingly large number of counties there are teachers who get only a small sum in excess of what it would have cost the county officials to keep the same teachers in their alma homes. The average cost per inmate throughout the state is \$2.95 per week, or \$138.32 per annum. * * * It is self-evident that teachers who receive for the annual term a sum below or even slightly in excess of this amount can make very little preparation for their work.

Commenting on this showing the Philadelphia Record says: "In order to throw light upon this painful subject we should see how we stand in comparison with other states in the matter of average salaries paid to teachers of the public schools. The report of the superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania for the year ended June 8, 1898, shows that there were during the year 28,680 teachers in all (male and female), and that the total salaries amounted to \$10,332,759.97. The average for the whole year. The report of the commissioner of education in Washington shows that in Massachusetts in 1896 there were 12,275 public school teachers, and the total salaries amounted to \$6,990,039, or an average of \$569.50 per annum, or \$1.56 a day for the whole year. In New Jersey there were 5,820 teachers, who received \$2,057,859—an average of \$353.50 per annum, or \$1.54 each day in the year. For Connecticut approximate figures are given as follows: Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two teachers, salaries, \$1,748,475—making an average of \$441.30 salary for each instructor, or \$1.20 per diem for the entire year."

School Work Among Indians. The annual convention of the Indian School Service Institute, recently held at Los Angeles, Cal., marked a new epoch in the Indian service and from it will date a radical departure from former custom in the holding of yearly gatherings of those who are concentrating their lives and ambitions to the uplifting of the Indian race. These Indian institutes, reports the Washington Post, are the outgrowth of the energy and executive ability of Miss Estelle Reel, the first woman to hold the office of national superintendent of Indian schools. In discharging the duties of her office by inspecting the Indian schools in Kansas, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon, Miss Reel became acquainted with the needs of the Indian and as a consequence endeavored to bring about a broadening of the minds that directed the educational branch of the Indian service. Having this in mind, Miss

Reel recommended that an institute for Indian teachers be held, where, emphasizing the practice of the teachers of colleges and normal public schools, these government teachers could meet, become personally acquainted, exchange ideas and offer suggestions beneficial to their vocation. The convention in 1898 was held at Colorado Springs and demonstrated the wisdom of holding these institutes. To further aid the teachers in the Indian service Miss Reel suggested to the department that the institute for 1899 be held at Los Angeles at the time of the meeting of the National Educational association. The central idea that governed this institute was embodied in Miss Reel's language: "We believe that every teacher can learn, and I think that when the teachers who come from every section of the United States meet in session it will be possible for the teachers employed in the Indian service to be able to study method, by hearing eminent scholars discuss pedagogic questions. The influence is for the better, and our teachers will be made stronger and become imbued with a higher conception of their calling. Hence, the Indian Teachers' institute will this year become, during the daily session of the National Educational association, a part of that national body for instruction, advancement and improvement."

The institute this year was the most successful ever held, both in point of numbers and in the enthusiasm of the meetings. The institute school, played selections, and entertainments during their stay in Los Angeles. They also played and recited nightly at the exhibit rooms of the institute, Westminster hotel. The work of both the band and the girls' club was highly complimented. The manual training work consisted of leather work, blacksmithing, tinning, carpentry, tailoring, etc., such articles as harness, bridles, whips, children's shoes, chains, horse shoes, nails, hammers, doors, window sashes, tin dishes, wooden dishes, dresses, aprons and boys' suits being exhibited, also a small stationary engine. Each department of the manual training was well represented, the work attracting a great deal of attention and receiving much favorable comment.

Educational Notes. The largest school in San Juan, Porto Rico, occupies only one room. Harvard has 24 instructors; Yale, 24; Pennsylvania, 26; Michigan, 17, and Chicago, 17. A score of students from Cuba and nearly half as many from Porto Rico are at Notre Dame, Indiana. In future Russia will punish disorderly students by requiring them to serve in the army from one to three years. The college graduates of the country make a pretty good part of the population and Harvard takes the lead with a total of 2,237 students. Yale has sent out into the world 18,489 men, and Columbia 15,961. Princeton has graduated 7,500 students; Dartmouth, 5,091; Brown, 4,900; Bowdoin, 4,819; Amherst, 4,000 and Washington university, 3,456.

Ann Arbor, Mich., has the largest educational institution in the world within its borders. Oberlin college was the first to adopt co-education in the west, but now the University of Michigan leads the way with 473 young women on the total of 11,114 students enrolled. Another feature of Ann Arbor is the fact that, with only 12,000 inhabitants, it supports forty grocery stores, or one to every 300 people. Dr. W. C. Starr, the new president of Randolph-Macon college, is a native of Virginia and is 59 years old. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon college and has been ranked as one of the most brilliant Methodist ministers in the south. He was for five years president of the Wesleyan Female college, Murfreesboro, N. C., and for the last five years has been pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church of Richmond.

BANISHING THE GIDDY WALTZ

The Good Old Dance Discarded in This Utilitarian Age.

SIMPLER TWO-STEP IN POPULAR FAVOR

Dancing Masters Remon the Passing of the Graceful Whirl-Light on the Cause of Its Downfall.

To the carpet knights whose dancing days came to an end a generation or more ago, relates the New York Sun, the announcement of the dancing masters at their convention last week that the waltz is no longer popular must have come both as a surprise and shock. All the statistics, however, seem to justify the declaration of the masters and to indicate that the good old waltz that became popular a hundred years ago, and was danced in Germany no one knows how many years before that, is giving way to the quicker two-step. The dances that our grandfathers and grandmothers learned only after patient practice has been succeeded by the two-step that a boy or girl can learn in two minutes of sidewalk dancing to the music of a hurdy-gurdy.

It is not with any pleasure that the dancing masters make their semi-official announcement of the change, for to them the transition means loss of business. Of all the round dances the waltz is the most difficult to learn, and that fact alone has always made it profitable for the teachers. Nowadays when knowledge of the two-step is all that is required to enable a person to go through fully half of the list of dances at any function there isn't apt to be such a demand for professional instruction. So the masters protest and it will be no fault of theirs if the decline of the waltz is anything more than temporary.

Dealers in sheet music have the same story to tell. They declare that the demand for waltz music has been steadily decreasing for several years and that the sales of music eighth time suitable for the two-step have increased in proportion. There are almost as many theories advanced to explain the decline of the waltz as there are myths and legends relative to ever that the young folks laugh at this and say that Strauss has a back number in this city long before he died, that his music was seldom played at dances, especially at fashionable ones, and that if there is anyone now who should be called the "waltz king" it is Waldteufel. Another explanation is that the waltz has suffered the fate of the bicycle, only by a slower process. It became too popular, and when prizes were given for the best "lady and gent waltzers" at Bowersay's ball, they were given for the best dancers in other parts of the town.

Authorities Disagree. But this is not all. The decline of the waltz applies to the large cities and to certain parts of them. There are some Fifth avenue authorities who do not agree with the average dancing master that the waltz is going out. They admit, however, that the two-step is just as popular as the waltz even in their own limited circles. The dancing manager for Sherry's said that it was a case of half and half. "I am sure," he continued, "that I have found plenty of waiting at all the summer places this season. Of course the

city season hasn't opened yet and we can't tell what will happen when it does."

Another authority declared that one can't tell anything about city dancing from what has been out of town. "Why, I was in Newport a few years ago," said this dancing master, "and saw New York society people dancing polkas in the Casino. They wouldn't have thought of such a thing at home." The dancing out of town is altogether different anyway, and the further out one goes the more he will learn about the dances that used to be popular in this city but now are forgotten. A young man from a New Hampshire village went to a dancing master in this city recently.

"I want to learn the Portland Fancy," said the applicant. "What?" asked the dancing master. "Say that again. It brings up a lot of memories. Why, you must be forty years older than you look. I'm nearly 60 and haven't heard of a Portland Fancy since I was a boy."

"Why, they have been dancing it for the last three winters up in my place," replied the man from New Hampshire. "They think it's great and don't even dance the Tempest now."

ORIGIN OF DANCES.

The dancing master looked dreamy and reminiscent again. "The Tempest," he said, half to himself, "I remember now. Every one in the room dances in the same set and they are drawn up in two long lines."

"Yes, just like a big Virginia Reel," interrupted the young man. "And after the line-up the rest of the Tempest is sort of a stampede. Something like a football game, only instead of rushing at each other the two lines race up and down the hall. So you got through with that only three years ago up in your place, and then took up the Portland Fancy for something new."

Virginia Reel for years and years. That's the only real and original American dance."

"No, it isn't," said the dancing master. "There isn't any real American dance, except perhaps the scalp dance and the sun dance of the North American Indians, and they'll never be popular either on Fifth avenue or on the Bowery. The Virginia Reel was arranged 200 years ago in England and the last name it was known by over there was the 'Sir Roger de Coverly,' and we renamed it the reel ever here. All our dances came from Europe just as they are now, or else they are modifications of the foreign article. The waltz, for instance, is of Slavie origin and worked its way through Germany, France and England to us. Lord Byron once wrote a denunciation of it. The polka was invented in 1831 by a girl in Bohemia. The redowa came from the same country and the mazourka had its origin in Poland, where the Russian soldiers took it up and then carried it home. And so on through the entire list of dances, old and new, square and round, all can be traced back to a foreign country."

SOURCE OF THE SEAS.

New Battleship Alabama Compared with its Famous Namesake.

Something like thirty-four years ago, relates Collier's Weekly, a war ship, with a record, went down among the blind fishes in the deep sea off the French port of Cherbourg, after a savage fratricidal duel. Every schoolboy knows the story of the fight between the confederate cruiser Alabama and the United States steamer Kearsarge. And now, after half a lifetime, the ship's name that made merchant skippers carry two sets of papers in the '90s has been resurrected, for Captain Raphael Semmes' "Source of the Seas" has come to life again in one of the finest battleships of the new American navy. If it is ever put

forth for the undoing of an enemy may she split up a record as formidable as that of her namesake.

The United States battleship Alabama has had its first ocean trial and has demonstrated its ability to exceed its contract requirements. Consequently it returned to the yard of its builders, the Cramp Ship and Engine Building company of Philadelphia, with a broom at its foretop. Designed to steam sixteen knots an hour, the battleship plowed over the measured trial course off the Delaware capes at an easily maintained pace of 16.33 knots for the full run of twenty-two and one-half knots. The trial of the Alabama developed three points in its favor: First, great speed; second, perfect tractability and obedience to its helm; third, splendid stability, assuring a perfect gun platform in a heavy sea. The latter qualification is perhaps the most important of all. Fault could be found with one other feature—the ventilation of its stoke hold. This can be easily remedied and will be ere it goes on its official trip. * * *

Now came the spectacular part of the trial. With the double intention of storing steam for the final rush back and of testing the steering gear, the Alabama ran in an immense circle around the lightslip. Gradually Pilot Long sent its helm over harder and harder, until the flanged rudder stood almost at right angles to the ship's keel, and then as it heeled, with the tip of its port bridge far down in the water, it was seen that it could take a complete circle in about three and one-half times its own length, less than 400 yards.

Finally, out of this ring of foam, the Alabama was headed down wind toward the lightslip, due on the course for what proved to be her record-breaking run. A couple of crazy rain squalls scudded aimlessly over the waste of water and viciously pelted the unarmed battleship. The screws were still turning at 114 revolutions when the lightslip was left for the last time and the battleship began to show her heels. At that moment the unique experience of carrying wet forward decks while running dead down leeward. The wet and grimy congressmen and the phlegmatic Russians (dreaming of their own ships building, looking into the mist, waiting to raise the lightslip, which would mark the finish of the run. They did not have to strain their eyes long. It bobbed into view in about twenty minutes, and in precisely thirty-nine minutes and twenty-seven seconds after the start the finish line was crossed. This showed a speed of 17.20 knots per hour or an average out and in of 16.33 knots.

Mr. Town, the big chief engineer, having cheered up the tired but complacent engineering staff, began to show her heels. At that moment the unique experience of carrying wet forward decks while running dead down leeward. The wet and grimy congressmen and the phlegmatic Russians (dreaming of their own ships building, looking into the mist, waiting to raise the lightslip, which would mark the finish of the run. They did not have to strain their eyes long. It bobbed into view in about twenty minutes, and in precisely thirty-nine minutes and twenty-seven seconds after the start the finish line was crossed. This showed a speed of 17.20 knots per hour or an average out and in of 16.33 knots.

We've gotten the steps—The broom went aloft to the foretop, and the Alabama ran through the breaker wall and steamed up the bay, whereupon all floating things therein that carried a white straightaway went mad and postponed recovery until their big sister reached her moorings.

This is what the Alabama will be when completed: A turret steel battleship, with specifications and equipment as follows—11,525 tons displacement, 368 feet long, seventy-two feet three inches beam, twenty-five feet six inches draught, two propellers, 10,000 indicated horse power, cost, \$2,722,050, to be armed with four 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch and many smaller caliber guns. She will carry a crew of 450 men. So it is apparent she will be able to give a good account of herself.

"Best on the market for rough and cold and all bronchitis troubles; for croup it has no equal," writes Henry R. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure.



"Did you find it expensive at the seashore?" "Awfully! Even the tide was high."